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ing, not with a budgetary account of family expenditure. The course of prices in the market is the true index of cost of living, and price statistics are not most accurately recorded in account books kept by the wives of working-men.

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*The Cause and Extent of the Recent Industrial Progress of Germany.* By EARL DEAN HOWARD. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1907. Pp. xiii+147.

The rise of Germany to industrial pre-eminence is rightly regarded as one of the most remarkable transformations of the past century. Dr. Howard's introductory chapters picture the Germany of barely two generations ago as still in the Middle Ages, industrially. Modern capitalism could find no foothold in a country distraught by religious and dynastic wars, dominated by a feudal class despising trade, and hampered by a fossilized mercantilism which repressed initiative and confined each petty state to its own narrow market. Startlingly in contrast is the description given of the Germany of today, alert, progressive, unified, essentially an *Industrie*- rather than an *Agrar-Staat*. Detailed statistical demonstration is given of the progress in each line of industry. Attention is drawn to the significant fact that the domestic market has expanded of late years much more rapidly than the foreign.

In discussing the causes of this progress Dr. Howard has filled in the commonly accepted outlines and added many interesting observations of his own on minor points. Political and fiscal unity cleared the way. British success pointed the goal. Increasing population provided abundance of capable workmen, disciplined by inherited habits of arduous toil and by personal experience of military training, and trained by a carefully planned system of industrial education. The prevailing acceptance of status, Dr. Howard observes, makes the problem of manning the various posts more simple than in fluid, democratic America. Effort and training are concentrated in foreordained channels, and the result is more thorough preparation within a more limited range. The important part science has played is amply illustrated. Dr. Howard concludes with a sympathetic presentation of Germany's expansion problem, and a summary of the points in which the United States might profitably follow German lead.

The volume, which is the first of the Hart, Schaffner, and Marx

prize essays published, amply proves the wisdom of the plan which has made its appearance possible. It is a careful and discriminating study, and undoubtedly offers the best concise discussion of its subject that has yet appeared.

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*Women's Work and Wages: A Phase of Life in an Industrial City.* By EDWARD CADBURY, M. CÉCILE MATHESON, and GEORGE SHANN. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1907. 8vo, pp. 346.

It is a pleasure to welcome this American edition of a recent and interesting English social study. The purpose of the book is said to be twofold: (1) to systematize for the benefit of the philanthropist, the social worker, or general reader interested in social questions, the work done by others in the same field; and (2) to present the results of an investigation into the conditions of women's work in Birmingham.

It is, therefore, to serve the first purpose that the writers have quoted frequently from Professor Smart's essay on "Women's Wages," Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's *Industrial Democracy*, the volume on *Women in the Printing Trades*, edited by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, and from Miss Collet's well-known chapter on "Women's Work" in Booth's *Life and Labor in London*. (Why, by the way, should all of the opinions from this chapter be attributed to Mr. Charles Booth, instead of to Miss Collet? See pp. 47, 49, 129, 241, 392.) And for the same purpose a brief history of factory legislation is given. While all of this makes the book valuable in so far as it may attempt to meet a public demand for general information regarding the employment of women, it is with the results of the original investigation that the special student of the subject is concerned.

In discussing this part of the book, it must be understood that we are not dealing with an intensive investigation of one of the most important women's trades, or with a city which is of particular interest from the point of view of women's work. It would hardly be fair, therefore, to expect such a volume as *Women in the Printing Trades*, or such a study as Miss Collet's "Women's Work in Leeds." Birmingham has a variety of trades in which women work, and those which it has are controlled by a large number of owners; it is still